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10/653,666	09/02/2003	Koichi Takahashi	JP920020097US1	4625
25259	7590	07/26/2010		
IBM CORPORATION 3039 CORNWALLIS RD. DEPT. T81 / B503, PO BOX 12195 RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709			EXAMINER SMARTH, GERALD A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2446	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/26/2010	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

RSWIPLAW@us.ibm.com

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/653,666

**Applicant(s)**

TAKAHASHI, KOICHI

**Examiner**

GERALD SMARTH

**Art Unit**

2446

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 April 2010.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9-17 and 21-23 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 9-17 and 21-23 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB06)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ ~~Notice of Informal Patent Application~~  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed of record in the file: Remark date 04/30/10.

2. Claims 9–17, 21-23 are currently being examined. Claims 9, 14 and 15 are independent claims. All other claims are dependent on claims 9, 14 and 15.

**Reopen Prosecution**

3. In view of the appeal brief filed on 04/30/10, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant

must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing

below:

/Jeffrey Pwu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2446

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claim 15 use the phrase "in a recordable type medium ..."

The storage medium can be interpreted to include non-statutory subject matter such as carrier waves, and signals. Examiner encourages applicant to amend the claims to recite a non-transitory or non-transmissible recordable type medium.

The specification discloses *the program may be distributed in the form of a storage medium such as a magnetic disk, optical disk, semiconductor memory, or any other recording medium, or delivered through a network, paragraph [19].*

These are examples of a medium, and are not limited to these examples. Thus, media can still include non-statutory subject matter as explained above.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by Vogut (US 2001/0037292),

Regarding claim 14, Vogut teaches a data processing method for relaying data exchanged between first computer equipment and second computer equipment, comprising: receiving a response sent from the first computer equipment to the second computer equipment; **(Vogut discloses after the user has requested a remote page from the proxy server 110 (step 205), the proxy server 110 may request the requested remote page from the remote server 140 (step 210). In response, the remote server 140 may transmit the remote page to the proxy server 110; see Paragraph [12])** determining whether said response includes a Set-Cookie header;

(Vogut discloses it is well known that a cookie may be passed within a header. For such "Set-cookie" headers, the proxy server 110 may modify the "domain" portion of the cookie if it exists, Paragraph [47]; Vogut discloses the browser 123 uses these values to determine whether or not to send the cookies back to the remote server 110 on subsequent requests, Paragraph [47]) wherein said Set-Cookie header includes a domain having a plurality of components, and wherein the plurality of components are separated by a punctuation character; (Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48]) rewriting said Set-Cookie header when said response includes said Set-Cookie header so that a cookie set on the second computer equipment based on said Set-Cookie header will have a format recognizable by the second computer equipment; (Vogut discloses however, since the hostname information for the remote server 140 is specified as the initial segments of the URL path, the browser 123 can emulate the hostname functionality by writing the hostname information into the path specifier for the cookie; Paragraph [48]) wherein rewriting said Set-Cookie header includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain; (Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48]) and sending the second computer equipment\_said response with said Set-Cookie

header. **(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240), see Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48])**

Regarding claim 15, Vogut teaches a program product in a recordable type medium for controlling computer equipment relaying data exchanged between first computer equipment and second computer equipment to perform predetermined data processing, comprising: first processing means for receiving a response sent from the first computer equipment to the second computer equipment **(Vogut discloses after the user has requested a remote page from the proxy server 110 (step 205), the proxy server 110 may request the requested remote page from the remote server 140 (step 210). In response, the remote server 140 may transmit the remote page to the proxy server 110; see Paragraph [12])**; second processing means for rewriting a Set-Cookie header when said response includes said Set-Cookie header so that a cookie set on the second computer equipment **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/", see Paragraph [48])** based on said Set-Cookie header will have a format recognizable by the second computer equipment, **(Vogut discloses it is well known that a cookie may be passed within a header. For such "Set-cookie" headers, the proxy server 110 may modify the "domain" portion of the cookie if it exists, Paragraph [47]; Vogut discloses the browser 123 uses these values to**

**determine whether or not to send the cookies back to the remote server 110 on subsequent requests, Paragraph [47])** wherein said Set-Cookie header includes a domain having a plurality of components, wherein the plurality of components are separated by a punctuation character, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/", see Paragraph [48])** and wherein rewriting said Set-Cookie header includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain; **(see Vogut Paragraph [48])** and third processing means for sending the second computer equipment said response with said Set-Cookie header. **(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48])**

Regarding 16, Vogut taught the program product according to Claim 15, as described above. Vogut further teaches wherein during processing in said second processing means for rewriting said Set-Cookie header, a sequence of said domain included in said Set-Cookie header of said response is altered into an inverse order, and a delimiter of said domain is replaced by a predetermined character to generate a path including said domain rearranged into said inverse order. **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier**



**would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/", see Paragraph [48])**

Regarding claim 17, Vogut taught the program product according to Claim 15, as described above. Vogut further teaches comprising means for controlling the first and second computer equipment to rewrite said domain and a first path of a link and location included in said response in conformity with a second\_path included in said Set-Cookie header. **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/", see Paragraph [48])**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claim 9, 11-13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vogut (US 2001/0037292) in view of Eckert (US 2003/0037102),

Regarding Claim 9, Vogut teaches computer equipment relaying transmission of an HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server; comprising: HTTP request transfer means for relaying the HTTP response with a cookie sent from a browser of the terminal to transfer the HTTP request with said cookie to the server as a destination of the HTTP request; **(Vogut discloses after the user has requested a remote page from the proxy server 110 (step 205), the proxy server 110 may request the requested remote page from the remote server 140 (step 210). In response, the remote server 140 may transmit the remote page to the proxy server 110; see Paragraph [38]; see paragraph [47] for response with cookie)** and HTTP response transfer means for receiving the HTTP response returned from the server in response to the HTTP request, **(Vogut further discloses the proxy server transmits the modified first unit of digital content to the browser, see Paragraph [12])** deleting a domain described in a Set-Cookie header, **(Vogut discloses the domain specifier for the cookie can then be removed. Since the path specifier for the cookie now contains the original domain information, the original path information is prepended to the cookie value and terminated with a " " separator; Paragraph[48])** rearranging components of said domain into an inverse order, embedding said rearranged components into a path described in said Set-Cookie header, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48])** and transferring the HTTP response with said Set-Cookie header to the terminal,

**(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51])** wherein rearranging the plurality of components of said domain in the inverse order includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain. **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48])**

Vogut does not explicitly disclose embedding a remote port on which the HTTP response was received into the path described in said Set-Cookie header,

However Eckert teaches embedding a remote port on which the HTTP response was received into the path described in said Set-Cookie header.**(Eckert teaches alternatively, where the information is available on the first client system 41 it may comprise additional destination information, such as the host name and port number of the destination intranet web server, or channel information. Such information may be stored in a cookie 56 on the first client system 41, or may be retrieved from the address information store 51; see paragraph [77])**

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Vogut's provision of transparent proxy services to a user of a client device to include Eckert's message broker system. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have a real time web utilization while having security measures active(as firewalls). See Eckert Paragraph [2])

Regarding claim 11, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to claim 9, as described above. Vogut further teaches adds, "wherein said HTTP response transfer means adds a predetermined fixed-character string to said Set-Cookie header according to the HTTP response, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48])** and transfers the HTTP response with said Set-Cookie header to the terminal. **(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48])**

Regarding claim 12, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to Claim 9, as described above. Vogut further teaches wherein said HTTP response transfer means compiles the plurality of components necessary for identifying said domain when rearranging the plurality of components in inverse order, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48])** and transfers the HTTP response to the terminal. **(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the**

**proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48])**

Regarding claim 13, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to Claim 9, wherein said HTTP response transfer means replaces a domain parameter of the server in said Set-Cookie header by another server name, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48])** and transfers the HTTP response to the terminal. **(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48])**

9. Claim 10, 21, 22, 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vogut (US 2001/0037292) in view of Eckert (US 2003/0037102) in further view of Cartmell(7337910),

Regarding claim 10, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer according to claim 9, as described above. Vogut nor Eckert explicitly discloses wherein the punctuation

character is a first punctuation character, and the remote port is separated from the plurality of components of said domain by a second punctuation character.

However Cartmell teaches wherein the punctuation character is a first punctuation character, and the remote port is separated from the plurality of components of said domain by a second punctuation character.

**(Cartmell further discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")--thus "http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)**

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server to include a message broker of Eckert Methods for responding to request for unregistered domain name to indicate a predefined type of service of Cartmell. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to request unique addresses while taking the guess work out of identifying a website.

Regarding claim 21, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to claim 9, as described above. Cartmell further teaches wherein the punctuation character is a first punctuation character, and further comprising:  
identifying a top level domain name component in the plurality of component of the

plurality of components of the domain name and a second level domain name component in the plurality of components of the domain name; **(Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")—thus**  
**http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)**

joining the top level domain name component and the second level domain name component with a second punctuation character. **(Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")—thus**  
**http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)**

Regarding claim 22, the modified Vogut taught the computer equipment according to claim 21, as described above. Cartmell further teaches wherein the second punctuation character is a different punctuation character than the first punctuation character.  
**(Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain**

**name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")--thus "http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)**

Regarding claim 23, the modified Vogut taught the computer equipment according to claim 21, as described above. Cartmell further teaches wherein the first punctuation character is a slash, and wherein the second punctuation character is a hyphen.

**(Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")--thus "http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)**

### ***Conclusion***

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerald Smarth whose telephone number is (571)270-1923. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday(7:30am-5:00pm)est.



If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571)272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Gerald Smarth/

Examiner, Art Unit 2446

/Jeffrey Pwu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2446